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CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T
SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

50X1-HUM

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COUNTRY Yugoslavia

SUBJECT Military - Army, navy, air force, O/B

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REPORT NO.

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INFORMATION ON YUGOSLAV MILITARY ACTIVITY

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A military district [headquarters] is located in a barracks near the Skocjan railroad station.

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The command of an unidentified division is located about 1½ kilometers from Kicevo near the highway leading to Bitolj. The command is located in two 4- to 5-story buildings, 40 by 30 meters in size. These buildings are surrounded by a fence 3 meters high and are protected by a guard armed with a Soviet submachine gun. The source observed that a few soldiers and numerous officers are attached to the command.

The command of the 145th Infantry Regiment is located on the periphery of Kicevo in two 5-story buildings. The commanding officer is a lieutenant colonel about 37 years old. The regiment is composed of three battalions, each consisting of four companies, each of which is composed of three platoons. The troops, of whom there are 600-700, are quartered in wooden barracks 500 meters from Kicevo on the highway leading to Gostivar. The military post number is 9354/45.

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The 3d Battalion, to which the source belonged, has two rifle companies, one machine-gun company, and one antitank company. The commanding officer is a first lieutenant, 26 to 27 years old. The political commissar is a first lieutenant, 23 to 24 years old. The battalion has about 200 soldiers, or 50 soldiers to a company. The rifle company has ten 82-millimeter German mortars with round base plates and biped supports. The antitank company has German antitank guns, each of which has to be transported on the shoulders of two soldiers. The machine-gun company has German Schartz machine guns and Yugoslav automatic rifles with 40-round magazines attached to the upper part of the guns. Special arms include ordinary German Mauser repeating rifles, ordinary Yugoslav repeating rifles, Soviet submachine guns with drum magazines, and German submachine guns with rectangular-shaped 32-round magazines.

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All the following information relative to the organization of the People's Militia in Yugoslavia was submitted in March 1950 at the time the source deserted.

The People's Militia is under the Minister of the Interior. The General Command headquarters is in Belgrade. The commanding officer is Maj Gen Nikola Bosanic.

A command or ministry of the People's Militia is in each of the six Yugoslav republics. It has its headquarters in the capital of the republic concerned and has jurisdiction within the territory of the republic.

The headquarters of the People's Militia of Slovenia is in Ljubljana. The commanding officer is Col Anton Bavc, whose cover name is "Cene."

The territory under the jurisdiction of each ministry is divided into administrative areas. Slovenia has three such areas, with headquarters in Ljubljana, Maribor, and Postojna, respectively. A senior officer is the head of each area. Major Cubrilo is the head of the Postojna area.

Each administrative area is divided into subdivisions or districts whose number depends on the importance of the area; the average is from eight to 12 districts to an area. The head of a district has a rank no higher than captain. The districts in Slovenia total 31. Each district is subdivided into posts. The number of posts varies according to the size of the district, the maximum number being eight. Each post has a maximum of seven militiamen.

People's Militia officers are obtained from the army. The source did not know whether they are assigned upon their own request or that of the authorities. They can obtain appointment as militia officers or noncommissioned officers on the basis of particular endowments which give assurance they will be able to discharge the responsibilities of the rank. Those chosen must take an 18-month course at the Sremska Mitrovica school. At the end of the course, they qualify as second lieutenants.

Noncommissioned officers and militiamen with a minimum of 6 months' service and possessing special qualifications may be admitted to a 6-month course for noncommissioned officers at the Begunje school. Students completing the course are qualified to be corporals. After 3 years' service in the grade of corporal, deserving personnel are promoted to corporal major. An additional 3 years' service are required for the rank of sergeant. Such rank can be attained only if the candidate has demonstrated he is capable of discharging the responsibilities of a noncommissioned officer.

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Enlistment in the People's Militia is voluntary. Militiamen sign up for a 3-year enlistment period. It is very difficult to obtain leave during this period, even for the most serious personal or family reasons.

Each militiaman receives an overcoat for the 3-year period. Each year he receives a complete uniform, an additional summer jacket, a shirt, pair of shoes, undershirt, and pair of drawers. He must provide apparel such as hose, additional drawers, additional undershirts, handkerchiefs, towels, etc. Each member of the militia is furnished with a card valid for a limited number of points to be used for the purchase of apparel in the shop established in each militia district headquarters. The number of points assigned is progressively higher according to rank. Each member is responsible for the repair of his shoes. Repairs are extremely expensive because the price of leather is prohibitive on the free market.

Each command, including the post command, has a mess. Any additional food must be bought on the free market except for one kilogram of sugar, ½ kilogram of lard, and 9-10 kilograms of flour per month, which are the only items that can be bought with the card mentioned above. The mess costs each individual an average of 1,200 to 1,500 dinars monthly, if the most modest meals are used as a base for computation.

Members of the militia are paid 3,300 dinars per year when they enlist, and 3,800 dinars after 3 years' service. The pay is increased 12 percent after 6 years of service, 15 percent after 12 years, and 20 percent after 20 years. Married members of the militia receive an additional 175 dinars per month for each child. No allowance is paid for the wife. The pay for corporals, corporal majors, and sergeants is similar to that paid to members of the militia with relative increases based on years of service. An additional 200 dinars per month is paid in each of the three ranks mentioned, and an additional family allowance is paid. The source is not absolutely certain regarding the pay described above for noncommissioned officers and noncommissioned officer candidates, but maintains they do receive additional allowances or extra pay.

Officers, noncommissioned officers, noncommissioned officer candidates, and senior soldiers who have at least 3 years' service are armed with pistols. Ordinary repeating rifles are issued to all members of the militia.

Each command, including post commands, has a light machine gun (various types), two to four submachine guns (FPSh), ten to 20 ordinary repeating rifles, and a varying number of hand grenades (one for each soldier on duty at a post). Submachine guns are issued to command militiamen as they rotate duty hours. The amount of ammunition supplied for pistols is not fixed; 60 rounds are supplied for ordinary repeating rifles, 200 rounds for submachine guns, 400 rounds for light machine guns, and 500-1,000 cartridges for reserve guns.

Each member of the militia participates in 8 hours of training daily and 4 hours of instruction in regulations, political education, gymnastics, practice with arms, etc.

Discipline is very strict but not formal [saluting, standing at attention?]. Performance of duty is closely supervised, each minor infraction being punished with great severity.

Desertions are frequent. The principal causes are the iron discipline and the almost absolute impossibility of obtaining a discharge even for the gravest reasons. If a discharge is granted, the recipient is suspect and this is sufficient to make life impossible for him.

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Members of the militia are entitled to 15 days of annual leave. This leave is granted upon request.

Active anti-Soviet propaganda is promulgated throughout the militia. Political education periods are almost exclusively devoted to it.

The source is not in a position to give precise information on the relation between the militia and the UDB, but he is certain the UDB pays vigilant attention to the operation of the militia.

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A military hospital is located on the periphery of Skoplje on the highway leading to Kumanovo. The hospital is composed of numerous small buildings and a large four-story building. The directorate and offices, operating room, and radiological (radiography and radioscopy) room are located in the large building.

The director of the hospital is a lieutenant colonel who is a doctor. The head of the medical troop unit is Captain Doctor Radicecic, a noted doctor. Medical service is not very good. Patients complain of the lack of medical service and inadequacy of care. The head doctor only visits the seriously-ill patients every morning.

Food is good and abundant. Convalescent patients receive a first course of minestrone and rice or dry pasta both morning and evening, and a second course of meat with green vegetables or legumes.

Medicines are very scarce. The source affirms that the same medicines are used for treating very different diseases because the hospital lacks specific medicines for specific diseases.

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An unidentified command post is located in the former Italian command fortress in the Via dei Martiri in Pula. A soldier, armed with an unidentified rifle, stands guard at the entrance.

The command of the Yugoslav Navy in Pula has its headquarters in the former admiralty. An unidentified army command is also located there.

The command post of the People's Militia in Pula is in a former police barracks.

The military section post in Pula is in a four-story civilian residence near the town hall. The commanding officer is a first lieutenant. Some other officers and employed civilians are also stationed here.

About 400 to 500 infantrymen occupy the former barracks of the 5th Artillery Regiment in Pula.

An unidentified infantry unit of 2,000-3,000 men occupies the former "Principe di Piemonte" barracks in Pula.

Unidentified units are supposed to be occupying requisitioned civilian residences in Pula.

A military airfield post is located about 1½ kilometers east of Pula. The landing field has a natural grass base. An unidentified number of buildings are assigned for headquarters, officers, and troops.

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The airfield has three to four iron [sheet iron?] hangars with arched roofs made of corrugated sheet iron. It also has a small building which houses the radio station, and has an iron lattice with a windsock.

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Flying activity is normal. about ten single-engine fighters. He also noticed an unidentified three-engine aircraft, in the air. some parachutists jumping.

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there is a Marine Brigade Command in Pula.

some naval troops are stationed in Pula.

all recruits destined for subordinate units of the Naval Command first undergo a period of training, which is the same for all.

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after 3 months they are sent to take specialized courses given in Pula and other headquarters.

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Some of these recruit battalions are supposed to be quartered in the former Italian barracks located near the monuments in Pula.

A dock is nearing completion and work is under way on a new wharf about 500 meters south of the former headquarters of the Italian Naval Command in Pula.

coastal artillery of unidentified type and caliber is emplaced on various bridges in and beyond Pula Harbor. This artillery is used for firing practice. The areas in which it is located are closed to traffic.

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The 1st Labor Battalion, called the 1st Workers' Unit, is located in Kasapovici. The military postoffice is the "Vranica" Military Enterprise, B/5 Travnik (Bosna). First Lt Miro Kamnjenovic is commanding officer of the battalion. Capt Stevo Gabrilovic, a Croatian, is political commissar.

The battalion was organized in May 1949. Continuous addition to the battalion has brought it up to a command battalion of four companies, each one of which is composed of two platoons. The battalion is made up of about 1,200 soldiers, who were conscripted or were former Ustashi, German, or collaborationist troops.

Subaltern officers command the companies. Only the 4th Company, to which the source belonged, is commanded by a captain. Platoons are commanded by non-commissioned officers.

Troops are quartered in two large wooden circular barracks about 70 meters long and 15 meters wide. They sleep in wooden double beds.

The battalion is unarmed.

Troops are assigned to physical education classes at 1000 hours, and to 2 hours of political lectures in the afternoon.

The battalion is employed on the construction of wooden barracks similar to those mentioned above, and small, rectangular barracks, 40 x 10 x 3 meters in size. When the source was up for discharge, 16 barracks of the large type were under construction and five of the small. The ground was being leveled for other construction work. Dwellings for workers are under construction; 13

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three-story dwellings had been finished when the source was discharged. Four meters of wagon track on the branch road between Travnik and Kasapovici are being improved to permit motor vehicle transport. Poles are being set up for electricity and telephone service. One kilometer from the camp, a foundation is under construction for an unidentified factory.

In September 1949, many civilians as well as soldiers were working on the construction described above. They were working in one shift, which was from 0700 to 1600 hours. The base pay was 3,000-4,000 dinars.

The battalion has some light tools, two pressure rollers, six American trucks, four Czechoslovak trucks, four German trucks (which are out of order), and one other truck, which is also out of order.

Uniforms are shabby, torn, and patched. Each soldier has one pair of shoes, which are in bad repair. Many soldiers are forced to come to work unshod, or to wear the only shoes they own. The source had to wear his one pair of shoes without soles for 2 months.

Food is insufficient. It consists of 800 grams of bread [per day?], a morning meal of coffee substitute or tea and burned porridge, a lunch of vegetable soup, and supper of soup and meat (two or three times a week). Most of the soldiers receive food from their families.

Many are even refused leave when their relatives die. On Sundays' the two or three best soldiers are granted leave to go to Travnik by truck. The others have to remain in camp and amuse themselves with a little wine they purchase for themselves.

Morale is very low because of insufficient food, poor clothing, heavy work, and lack of leave and recreation.

In August 1949, the battalion was inspected by a general and two or three officers, who arrived in a luxurious US automobile. They conversed a little with the commanding officer and inspected the work in progress. They did not join the troops.

Four battalions of workers are located in the Travnik-Kasapovici area. About 100 officers arrived in the beginning. The battalions work hand in hand with military personnel.

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A conscription commission was assembled at 20 Puhova Ulica in Ljubljana on 19 May 1950. The commission was composed of a captain, who was president of the commission, two other officers, two doctors, one of whom was a civilian, and three soldiers assigned to record keeping. This commission was established to examine the class of 1930. About 200 young men were examined on 19 May.

The military district does not have a headquarters here, but has a cultural center for Partisan women instead.

The draftees are trained and destined for the Proletarian Infantry.

Draftees are supposed to have come for induction in August and September 1950 at the "Domobranska Kasarna" (Home Defense Barracks).

Almost all Slovenian soldiers are scheduled to do military service in areas far from their homes, generally in Serbia. Only 2-3 percent are scheduled to remain in Slovenia.

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An unidentified infantry unit is stationed in a group of barracks located in the St Trc zone in Slovenj Gradec. About 2,000 men are stationed here.

An unidentified unit of the KNOJ is stationed in Dravograd. The highest ranking officer is a captain. The unit is quartered in a four-story civilian building near the church.

A military district [headquarters] is located in Dravograd in the former "Kricnik" Inn, which is three stories high.

The People's Militia is stationed in a private house in the center of Gustanj. The commanding officer is a noncommissioned officer. About 15 soldiers are stationed there.

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The headquarters of the commanding officer of the People's Militia in Maribor is probably located in Klinkova Ulica.

Unidentified units of infantry are located in the "Domobranska Kasarna" in Ljubljana. The number of soldiers stationed there is about 2,000. Their armament is very heterogeneous but includes some Italian muskets.

The 2d Artillery Regiment of Tito's Guard is stationed in a barracks at 45 Milekova Ulica in Belgrade.

KNOJ patrol activity in the Yugoslav-Italian zone near Vercoglia is normal. No increase in number of patrols or arrival of any new troops was noticed.

The command of the 10th Division is located in Pristina. The commanding officer is a colonel. The command includes the 98th Infantry Regiment stationed in Prizren, an infantry regiment with headquarters in Pristina, and an infantry regiment with headquarters in Pec.

The various buildings on the map at the end of this report are as follows:

No 1 is the principal building. It is three stories high, is 100 x 50 meters in size, and has an additional story superimposed above the central part of the building. This contains the offices of the regimental command. Troops are quartered on the second and third floors.

No 2 is a medium-sized wooden barracks which is a guardhouse.

No 3 consists of three 2-story masonry constructions, 40 x 10 meters in size. These are an armory for mortars and rifles, a clothing warehouses, and a medical depot.

No 4 consists of two 2 x 2 meter wooden huts; 1.7 meters of their height is entirely covered with earth. Some of the regiment's munitions and a limited number of antitank mines are stored here.

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No 5 is a two-story building 20 x 7 meters in size which contains the regimental kitchen.

No 6 is a two-story 40 x 25 meter structure which contains clothing, rifles and ammunition for them, gear, harnesses, packsaddles, etc.

No 7 is a noncommissioned officers' mess located in a one-story 15 x 6 meter building with an elevated floor.

No 8 is the bath, a wood and masonry structure.

No 9 is a three-story 20 x 20 meter structure, in which soldiers from each company, who have been supplied with mortars, are quartered.

No 10 is the stable, a two-story 60 x 20 meter structure.

No 11 is a two-story 45 x 15 meter structure, used as a troop assembly hall.

No 12 is a two-story 45 x 15 meter structure. The mess hall for the troops is on the ground floor. Stables to accommodate 50 horses are located in the basement.

The structures described above are enclosed by a palisade fence 1.5 meters high, which is in a neglected state and broken at many points.

West of the buildings which constitute the barracks and separated from them by the Prizren-Landovica highway are the following buildings:

No 13 is a two-story 30 x 25 meter structure, which contains the regimental infirmary.

No 14 consists of three masonry structures of various sizes, where the food warehouse, a warehouse containing varied materiel, and repaired baggage cars are located. These structures are enclosed by a fence 2 meters high.

No 15 is the barracks where the 98th Infantry Regiment is quartered.

The commanding officer of the regiment is Maj Milan Mandaric.

The commanding officer of the 3d Battalion is Capt Stanko Ristanovic.

The military post number of the regimental headquarters is No 4861; the military post number of the 1st Company of the 1st Battalion is No 4861/47; the military post number of the 2d Company of the 2d Battalion is No 4861/48; and the military post number of the 3d Company of the 3d Battalion is No 4861/49.

Each of the regiment's three battalions, is made up of three companies. In addition, there are a liaison company, an antitank rifle platoon, and a battery of artillery. The regiment has about 900 men.

Armament consists of four 85-millimeter Soviet mortars (imprints on the weapons are in Cyrillic characters) with round plates. Each of the mortars has to be carried by three men. On long marches or when soldiers are drilling, these mortars are transported by pack animals. Additional armament consists of 10 to 15 PPSh submachine guns and ordinary repeating Mauser rifles.

At the end of January 1950, each company had 8-12 Scharz machine guns. After these guns were worn out from hard usage, they were withdrawn but not replaced.

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Although men in each company, who have mortars assigned to them, are quartered in a structure isolated from the barracks, they are trained with their respective companies.

The antitank rifle platoon has about 40 men. It has four antitank Degtyarev antitank rifles, some PPSh submachine guns, and ordinary repeating Mauser rifles.

The battery of artillery has about 150 men. Armament consists of four pieces, two of which are 85-millimeter guns mounted on rubber-tired wheels, and two 75-millimeter guns mounted on iron-tired wooden wheels. Each piece is hauled by two teams of horses. The battery also has an unidentified number of 85-millimeter mortars with round plates. These mortars are the same type as those at the disposal of regimental units. It also has a limited number of PPSh submachine guns and some ordinary repeating Mauser rifles.

The battery's personnel are not quartered in the regular barracks, but are in a small barracks whose location the source does not know.

The communications company has about 60 men, three portable camp radios, and nine or ten German-made camp telephones. It has PPSh submachine guns and ordinary repeating Mauser rifles.

The regiment has about 300 horses, 150 of which are stabled in the barracks designated by No 10 and No 12 on the map; the others occupy one of the many stables in the city. The source did not know the location of these.

The regiment has nine or ten baggage cars.

During the first month, training is without arms and by written instruction. Later, training is directed principally toward the use of the square formation in combat, integrated with frequent marching drills with full pack, lessons in firing, etc.

A unit of the KNOJ with about 80 men has its headquarters in Prizren. Sixty-five to 70 percent of the men in the unit have German Smeisser submachine guns. The unit also has ordinary Mauser repeating rifles.

A fodder depot is located in the open next the barracks of the 98th Infantry Regiment. This depot is composed of a large number of huge piles of fodder arranged in sheaves, and is enclosed by a fence and guarded.

In June 1950, an underground fuel depot was located in a fenced wooded area one kilometer from Kacanik. The source cannot give the exact location of this depot. It consists of five 20 x 20 meter tanks.

There are nine guard posts around the fuel depot. Guards are furnished by the 98th Infantry Regiment. The guard, commanded by a subaltern officer, consists of 45 men assigned to duty at the depot for periods of 6 months each.

The guard has three Brno automatic rifles, 25-30 PPSh submachine guns, and ordinary Mauser repeating rifles.

The source heard that the depot is a reserve depot for the neighboring airfield at Skoplje.

The source was one of the guards on duty at the depot for 12 days in June 1950. He maintains the brevity of his service was at his own choice.

At that time, a warehouse for aircraft bombs was located 500 meters from the fuel warehouse described above. The bomb warehouse was also in a wooded area. The source cannot tell its exact location, but he is certain some air force personnel were assigned to guard the warehouse.

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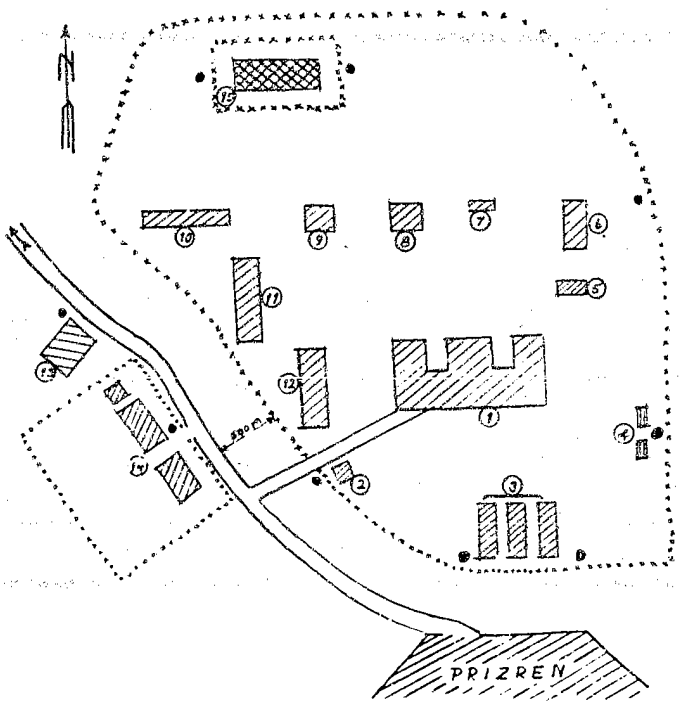

Location of Barracks of 98 Infantry Regiment in Prizren

Legend

1. Regimental Command
2. Guardhouse
3. Armory, clothing, warehouse, and medical depot
4. Wooden barracks
5. Kitchen
6. Clothing warehouse
7. Noncommissioned officers' mess
8. Bath
9. Quarters for troops
10. Stables
11. Assembly hall for troops
12. Stables
13. Regimental infirmary
14. Food and materiel warehouses
15. Fodder depot
- Guards

This map is not drawn to scale.

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An unidentified infantry unit is stationed in Klana. An artillery unit is occupying the former Italian barracks in Mucici [Mujdjici?].

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A naval command is located in the former Italian Naval and Hydrographic Institute in Pula, Premuda No 3.

The source has heard that an unidentified number of coastal and antiaircraft guns belonging to the Yugoslav Navy are located in Forte Musile. The characteristics of these guns are unknown. At the end of 1943, the headquarters of the gunnery, machine gun, and range-finding training school of the Italian Navy was located here.

Five or six 150-millimeter coastal artillery pieces mounted on pedestals are located in the area between Ucka and the bay facing Sveta Katarina Island. The characteristics of these guns were not observed by the source. About 15 antiaircraft gun emplacements are also located here. The source cannot describe the guns because the gun emplacements are camouflaged with branches.

About four emplacements of coastal artillery consisting of 150-millimeter guns mounted on pedestals, are located in front of the sector mentioned above.

About 15 gun emplacements of antiaircraft artillery, camouflaged with branches, are located in the rear of the first coastal artillery emplacements mentioned above.

An antiaircraft single-barrel machine gun, protected by sandbags, is located on the shore of Pula Harbor.

Navy gasoline depots are located on Sveti Andrija Island. Numerous 200-liter casks were observed from a distance. They are in the open on the pier. The guard consists of soldiers.

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About 35 People's Militia members are stationed in the former barracks of the Villa Carmen in Opatija. The commanding officer is a Croatian second lieutenant, who is lame.

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The military garrison on Mali Sneznik is composed of unidentified units of infantry and artillery. They are quartered in the former Italian barracks. The source had this information from a friend, a noncommissioned infantry officer, whose headquarters are in Mali Sneznik.

A military garrison, supposed to be composed of an unidentified number of conscripted soldiers, is located in Sent Peter na Krasu, according to the friend mentioned above. The disciplinary treatment of troops by superiors is supposed to be harsh. Iron discipline and very harsh punishment follows even the smallest infraction of rules. Some reductions in prices are granted at times to officers and noncommissioned officers. However, such special privileges are supposed to be abolished, and all military officers are to be treated as the civilian population is. Some discontent and dissatisfaction has resulted from this.

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Garrisons with headquarters in Zagreb and Ljubljana are supposed to have better equipment than the garrison in Rijeka. Soldiers belonging to the labor battalion in Rijeka are very poorly clothed. Clothing in use includes German boots for artillerymen and lined coats for guards.

It is rumored that the US is to send arms to Yugoslavia by camouflaging them in food packages.

A destroyer often arrives in Rijeka Harbor for repair of hull and engines, and for testing the launching of torpedoes.

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The airfield in Grobnik is supposed to have some obsolete single-engine aircraft. Groups of six aircraft flying in wedge formation are seen flying over Rijeka on clear days.

- E N D -

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